

## § 40.23

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retroactively (during a later return period), either by the manufacturer or by ATF's determination, the manufacturer must make an adjustment on the tax return for the current return period in which the price change was determined.

(iii) *Amount of adjustment.* The taxpayer must compute the adjustment to the tax as the difference between the tax that was paid and the tax that should have been paid, based on the newly determined sale price, together with interest thereon and any applicable penalties. The interest must be computed from the time of payment of the original tax until the time the adjustment was made. Upon request, the appropriate ATF officer will provide information regarding interest rates applicable to specific time periods and any applicable penalties.

(3) *Pricing for different packaging.* If different bona fide sale prices are applicable to different types of packaging (e.g., boxes of 25 and boxes of 50), then the cigars in each type of packaging are taxed on the basis of their respective sale prices.

(4) *Pricing of seconds.* If some of an otherwise identical cigar brand and size:

(i) Are distinctive from other such cigars because of physical imperfections,  
(ii) Are offered to the consumer through clear labeling as "imperfects", "seconds", "throw-outs", or a comparable commonly understood term, and

(iii) The manufacturer has a separate sale price for such cigars, then they are taxed on the basis of this separate sale price.

(5) *Combination packages.* If a manufacturer has a sale price for a combination package containing cigars of different sizes, the cigars are taxed based on that combination sale price. If there is no sale price for the combination, then the cigars are taxed based on their individual sale prices.

(6) *Removals for another person.* If a manufacturer makes taxable removals of a brand and size of cigar only for distribution by others who establish the sale price, the tax is based on such sale price even though the manufacturer who makes the removals does not establish the price.

[T.D. ATF-420, 64 FR 71939, Dec. 22, 1999]

### § 40.23 Cigarette tax rates.

Cigarettes are taxed at the following rates under 26 U.S.C. 5701(b):

Product	Tax rate per thousand for removals during the years		
	1993 to 1999	2000 and 2001	2002 and after
Small cigarettes .....	\$12	\$17	\$19.50
Large cigarettes up to 6½" long .....	25.20	35.70	40.95
Large cigarettes over 6½" long .....	(2) Taxed at the rate for small cigarettes, counting each 2¾ inches or fraction thereof of the length of each as one cigarette.		

[T.D. ATF-420, 64 FR 71940, Dec. 22, 1999]

### § 40.24 Classification of cigarettes.

For tax purposes, small cigarettes are designated Class A and large cigarettes are designated Class B.

(72 Stat. 1414; 26 U.S.C. 5701)

### § 40.25 Smokeless tobacco tax rates.

Smokeless tobacco products are taxed at the following rates under 26 U.S.C. 5701(e):

Product	Tax rate per pound* for removals during the years		
	1993 to 1999	2000 and 2001	2002 and after
Snuff .....	\$0.36	\$0.51	\$0.585

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Product	Tax rate per pound* for removals during the years		
	1993 to 1999	2000 and 2001	2002 and after
Chewing tobacco .....	0.12	0.17	0.195

\* Prorate tax for fractions of a pound.

[T.D. ATF-420, 64 FR 71940, Dec. 22, 1999]

### § 40.25a Pipe tobacco and roll-your-own tobacco tax rates.

Pipe tobacco and roll-your-own tobacco are taxed at the following rates

under 26 U.S.C. 5701(f) and (g), respectively:

Product	Tax rate per pound* for removals during the years		
	1993 to 1999	2000 and 2001	2002 and after
Pipe tobacco .....	\$0.675	\$0.9567	\$1.0969
Roll-your-own tobacco .....	*No tax	0.9567	1.0969

\* Prorate tax for fractions of a pound.

[T.D. ATF-420, 64 FR 71940, Dec. 22, 1999]

### § 40.26 Persons liable for tax.

The manufacturer of tobacco products shall be liable for the taxes imposed on tobacco products by 26 U.S.C. 5701: *Provided*, That when tobacco products are transferred in bond pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 5704, to the bonded premises of another such manufacturer or an export warehouse proprietor, the transferee shall become liable for the tax upon receipt by him of such products and the transferor shall thereupon be relieved of his liability for the tax. When tobacco products are released in bond from customs custody for transfer to the bonded premises of a manufacturer of tobacco products, the transferee shall become liable for the tax on such products upon release from customs custody. Any person who possesses tobacco products in violation of 26 U.S.C. 5751(a)(1) or (2), shall be liable

for a tax equal to the tax on such products.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat 1415, as amended, 1424, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5703, 5751))

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 32, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-48, 44 FR 55854, Sept. 28, 1979; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28080, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 52 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

### § 40.27 Assessment.

Whenever any person required by law to pay tax on tobacco products fails to pay such tax, the tax shall be ascertained and assessed against such person, subject to the limitations prescribed in 26 U.S.C. 6501. The tax so assessed shall be in addition to the penalties imposed by law for failure to pay such tax when required. Except in cases where delay may jeopardize collection of the tax, or where the amount is nominal or the result of an evident mathematical error, no such assessment shall be made until and after notice has been afforded such person to show cause against assessment. The person will be allowed 45 days from the